

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 3.

VICTORIA, V. I. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

NO. 5.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING
(Sundays Excepted.)
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:
Per Annum, in advance, by Mail, ... \$10.00
Per Six Months, ... 5.00
Per Three Months, ... 2.50
Single Copies, ... 10 Cts.

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Is furnished to Subscribers for \$5 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance.

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SUPPLEMENT.
A Supplement sheet containing ten columns of reading matter, accompanies this number of the BRITISH COLONIST.

Removing the Courts to Town.

We allude a few numbers back to the necessity for removing the Courts of Justice from James' Bay to the centre of the town. The general wish which we then expressed on the subject appears to be growing still stronger; and we would not be at all surprised if a well-signed petition on the subject were presented to the Assembly at its next meeting. The inconvenience of crossing and recrossing two or three times a day to dance attendance on the Judge and Attorney General, in fact walking unnecessarily more than two, three or four miles any day—that the courts meet for civil or criminal business, is too much of a good thing—it is intolerable. When we consider that barristers, solicitors, suitors, witnesses, and jurymen are put to all this extra inconvenience in order to consult the ease of the Chief Justice and the free quarters of the Attorney General, it is putting justice in a pretty posture indeed. Why in the name of fortune is not the Police Office moved over into the defunct guard-house? Why are not the Post Office and the Harbor-master's Office located in a corner of the dilapidated rookery intended in '59 for a Court House? We certainly ought to have uniformity in any system of public inconvenience inaugurated by the Government. We would have one satisfaction at least in the reflection that "the powers that be" were very systematic indeed, if the Post Office and Police Office were ordered to take a change of air—breathe the pure air of the other side of James Bay. The nearest approximation however to uniformity in public inconvenience was in sticking the Post Office on one side of the town instead of in the centre. But inconvenient as that may be to reach, out of the way as it may be, yet it is a public accommodation—a first-rate change in comparison with the change of the courts from the Police Barracks to Bird's-eye Walk.

If we are desirous of getting an approximate idea of the loss of time caused by going over to the present Court House, let us take a glance at a criminal case. Let us make a rough estimate of the number of persons engaged in the trial of a person charged with a criminal offence. First, there is a Grand Jury of twenty-four; next, a panel of say forty trial jurors; then, four witnesses at least; lastly, two lawyers—not less. In all there are seventy persons who have to walk across the bridge to the Court House, which is a good half mile from the centre of the town, in order to try one man. The Court meets at ten, adjourns at one for an hour, and then adjourns at five again, provided the Assembly does not require the Court House at three. Hence, the seventy persons walk two miles each, or one hundred and forty miles collectively, unnecessarily, in attending to their public duties. Each person who attends loses a half hour every time he crosses or recrosses, and as the journey to and from has to be made four times in one day, the seventy lose one hundred and forty hours, or six days less four hours. It may be said, in fact, that there is an actual and unnecessary loss of six days every day the Assizes meet. And this is done, remember, now, to consult the convenience of two judicial functionaries who are well paid for their services; and as a consequence of the scheme which was perfected in erecting the public buildings out of town—for what purpose everybody knows.

The value of the time consumed in this way, cannot be estimated according to the standard value of ordinary labor. It has to be set much higher. Nearly all the jurors are business men, and the breaking into their time and business day after day, say for two weeks, or a month in a year, interferes very materially with their business, and in-

duces upon them a very serious loss. There is no escape, however, from their public duty. It has to be done, or else relinquish the sacred right of trial by jury. To do that is nothing more nor less than an impossibility. Jury duty has to be done. There is this about the matter—a very great relief would be afforded the public were the Assizes held in town. Jurors, witnesses, and lawyers would save at least two hours each a day, which is one-fifth of their time where ten hours is a day's work. This would be a great saving indeed. Yet, it could be still further extended. For when jurymen and witnesses are within call of the Court, they might engage in their ordinary avocations till their names were called almost, instead of dancing attendance across James Bay to be discharged now, called back then, and hanging on and off to the tune of quarrelling and verbose lawyers, stubborn witnesses, and a slow-working judge—in short, dancing to the music of "a kill-time court," without a morsel of refreshment of any kind within half a mile.

To cure this loss of time—and "time is money," to remedy the public inconvenience attendant on jury duty, the Assizes as well as the Civil Courts ought to be removed to the centre of the town. There is plenty of room in the Police Building. The Courts were held there for a year before the new structures were erected, and we have yet to discover the first substantial public reason for the removal. We might explain the true reason of removal—perhaps we have done so often before. But it is enough now to know that a public evil exists which requires the application of a public remedy. The remedy we know cannot be found in invading the right of trial by jury; but it can be applied by changing the sittings of the Assizes and Civil Courts to the Police Building or some other central position in the town.

THE FORCE IN CHINA.—We stated some little time back that the force at Tien-tsin would be reduced to two European regiments. The Indian forces move immediately. They obtain Indian pay and allowances, and of course the Europeans must be placed on an equality. It is said, however, that when the Indian detachment leaves the Europeans will be deprived of a large portion of their present emoluments, a proceeding not very fair or dignified on the part of the authorities. We cannot regard the withdrawal of the troops with feelings other than those of uneasiness. Our private accounts from China are of a very unsatisfactory character. Mr. Bruce is in fear of his life at the capital, and despite all assertion to the contrary, the Treaty of Peking is as much a nullity as was that of Tien-tsin. We now hear of the death of the Emperor, and whisper that the Chinese are disposed to disavow the whole of the arrangement made with Lord Elgin in 1860. It is a very difficult position for affairs to deal with, and sending away our troops, the only kind of ambassadors apparently respected by this intractable people, does not wear the aspect of wisdom.—Army and Navy Gaz.

MUSHROOMS.—A method has been discovered and reported to the Academy of Sciences for producing mushrooms artificially in any locality. Dr. Labouret, the discoverer, first develops mushrooms by placing spores on a glass on which he has spread sand and water. He selects the most vigorous ones, and it is with the mycelium of these that he claims the magnificent specimens of mushrooms he exhibited to the Academy. He disposes his ground in the following manner: Some damp earth, composed of vegetable matter from a swamp, and placed in a cellar, is covered with a layer ten inches thick of sand and river gravel, and in this turn by another composed of plaster derived from the demolition of houses, six inches thick. He sprinkles this earth-bed with water containing two grammes of spores of potash to the square yard after having first sown thereon the mycelium. The specimens shown at the Academy had grown in six days, and the discoverer asserts that the action of the spores of potash lasts six years.

HAYTI.—The subject of emigrating to Hayti is said to be exciting the attention of some of the colored people in the free States and in Canada. Some six weeks since 113 colored emigrants sailed for the island from New York; and in a few days another vessel was to sail with more than 300 passengers. Hayti was once a country of slaves; but it is now owned and governed by a free people of color, whose government is Republican. Much attention is now being devoted to the culture of cotton. As the island is large, rich, healthy, well governed, and admirably situated for commerce, we see no reason why the Haytian people may not become a power in the earth.

DIFFERENCE ON THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE U. S. CABINET.—A late dispatch to an Eastern paper says that at the supper to George D. Prentiss by Mr. Forney recently, Secretary Cameron, entertained his opinion that as a last resort we ought to arm every man who is desirous to strike for human liberty. Secretary Smith protested that the administration contemplated no such policy. Slaves escaping from rebels might be received as they had been hitherto within the lines of the army, but it was not intended to arm them. If twenty millions of freedmen could not single handed subdue the rebellion, it would be a disgrace to them, and they ought to give up the idea. Robert J. Walker and Senator McDougal followed in the same strain.

European Items.—A woman was lately convicted in Wales, England of living with two husbands at the same time. One worked nights and the other in the day time, so she had a husband all the day round.

The Illustrated London News says that Harold Power, a son of the late Tyrone Power, whose Irish characters are in the pleasant remembrance of many, has just entered the theatrical profession under the name of Page.

Spiritualism does not find much favor with the Church of Spain. At Barcelona a large quantity of books and pamphlets, some three hundred in number, were publicly burnt by order of the Bishop.

The Prussian King is pronounced by the French Court to be a "perfect gentleman." His ways are winning, and his ever-ready delight and is as "thick" with L. N. B. as "as thick."

A French bishop said lately in a sermon: "Let women remember, that while putting on their robes of sanctity, they are also putting on the robes of Paradise."

Victor Emmanuel said lately to not enter the United States army. Garry wanted to, however, badly. He thought of it, and Caproni was so dull, but Victor's counsel prevailed.

Berger is denied in Paris the championship of billiards. A. M. Chabot beat him in 1859, eight points in 200, and challenged him in Fiesco on September 8, 1860, to a game of 2000 points for 1000 francs, but received no answer.

M. Lamartine writes from his farm to the Paris papers to say that he rises at two in the morning, and works at his desk until eight on the new edition of his writings. The forenoon he gives to the vineyard and farm, and returns again to his pen.

The question of the supply of labor in England is becoming one of great importance. The population is rapidly increasing, in spite of the influence of emigration to distant countries. Labor in agricultural districts is becoming very scarce.

In a late report of the British Consul at Bahia it is stated that diamonds, valued at \$2,500,000 are annually sent from that place. The diamond mines of Brazil are to the natives what the gold mines of California are to the miners.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, one of the oldest establishments in Germany, and a journal of influence throughout Southern Europe, has sent to the United States a special war correspondent, the person of Herr Otto Von Corvin Wismatzki. He is the first "special" who has been sent across the Atlantic by a German journal. The Zeitung defends the cause of the American Union and condemns the rebellion.

The consumption of snuff and tobacco has increased so considerably of late years in France that the Government has found it necessary to increase the number of manufactories. There are at present ten imperial tobacco manufactories, which employ not less than 3,500 operatives during the winter. The two largest manufactories are those of Bordeaux and Lille; the others are established at Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Moulins, Lyons, Strasbourg, Tonnelle and Toulouse.

An American who has just been presented at the Russian Court, describes the Czar as of "a noble, perfectly formed, and distinguished by an noble and martial bearing as Nicholas I. himself could have boasted. Fair complexion and an oval face, set off by a most brown mane as far removed from noticeable except for its utter freedom from the pang of his grandfather, the Emperor Paul. Hair cropped off close to the head, and a few of the style adopted by Frenchmen. A large beautiful eye of the mildest blue, as clear and soft as a girl's, yet by no means insipid in expression. A pleasant voice, and a manner as far removed from haughtiness as from any affectation of condescension. A noble, manly bearing, and physique set off advantageously by a military uniform. A handsome, handsome, attractive person, who would at once prepossess, although not an impressive one at first sight with any idea of extraordinary ability.

PROPOSED NEW ORDER OF NOBILITY IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Review says:

"A creation" of nobles on a large scale is at this moment one of the chief pre-occupations of the ruler of France. It has long been thought of, and his Majesty has been on the eve of promulgating the decree which is to raise all Bonapartist dignitaries into members of an aristocracy; but at the last moment there has always been a fear of the aristocracy and the decree has been withdrawn. Now, however, the time seems to have come for this great step, and those nearest to the imperial presence live in hopes of a shower of honors. M. Walewski is to be transformed into Prince Colonna; M. de Morny into a Duc de Chambray; M. de Morny is to become Duc de Morny; and all the Ministers are to be made Counts, as are also Generals of Division. Tremendous are the anticipations and heart-flutterings of the hopeful and unhelpful; and those people who have tried to seem as though they disdained titles, are panting with delight at the notion of having any to bear. Still I would advise them not to be too certain of their gains. Much may happen to prevent their receiving them, and it is possible that at the last hour some one may persuade the Emperor that the time when France is clamoring for bread is not the time to perform so magnificent a masquerade.

NO DOUBT TALK.—Read what the Dallas Mountaineer says of the boot-a miner has obtained near Salmop River. Where would Baron Munchausen and his marvellous tales be if placed by the side of this yarn?

The Mountaineer tells the story that a miner, while on his way to Salmon river, struck rich diggings, and that having no bag for his gathered ore, he used the skin of his Indian dog, with it, and at last dates was filling the other, which, he intended to come back and spend the winter. The miner who gave the account to the Mountaineer touches for its correctness.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—The Toronto Globe, speaking of the American Naval Expedition, says that "the assembling within a few weeks of the immense fleet, and stores necessary for such a force, is creditable to the resources of the American people. It has been done with very little publicity, and an absence of bragging truly wonderful under the circumstances."

Jeff. Davis and Alex. H. Stephens, late Provisional President and Vice President of the Confederate States, have been declared unanimously re-elected for six years to their respective offices. There were no other candidates.

Charles C. Corbett, of Providence, a church member, and outwardly an exemplary citizen, has been arrested for making and uttering bogus coin.

COUNTING THE COST.—The expenses of the Confederate States during the last six months are acknowledged to be \$50,000,000, and the war expenses of the United States for the same time, are acknowledged to be \$200,000,000. The number of men slain in battle, in the 15 or 20 actions, great and small, that have taken place between the two belligerents since the war opened in the taking of Fort Sumter cannot be easily estimated, but as near as we can learn, it is in the proportion of about one five, and may be set down in round numbers at 2000 Confederates and 10,000 Federals. This shows that every Hessian killed by us has cost the Confederate Government \$5000, and that every Southerner killed in battle has cost the Federal Government the round sum of \$100,000. The Southern States can raise about 1,500,000 fighting men. The fall of these at the above rate, and killing is probably the only way in which they can be subdued, will cost the Federal Government \$150,000,000. Would it not be cheaper, as well as more humane, in Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, to make arrangements for trying to buy us out?—Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

A GORILLA "SELL."—This is the age of practical joking, and what are vulgarly termed "sells" seem to interest all alike. An amusing instance has lately been perpetrated by several of the London jewellers. A rich morocco case of the size and form of an ordinary photographic miniature is littered out in gold: "Portrait of the Gorilla." It is laid carelessly on the drawing-room table, with scrap books, etc. The unlucky victim, beholding it for the first time, seizes it with impatience—"Ah! I have not seen that,"—opens it with eager haste, and behold a portrait of himself reflected in a palpable piece of looking-glass. If bewitched and bearded, the joke tells amazingly—he drops it with speed, and the gorilla tries to enjoy it.

A SOUTHERN MONARCHY.—Among the private baggage of the rebel ambassadors, papers were found authorizing them to negotiate with England for a ruling prince for the Southern Confederacy, if all efforts to form a separate republican form of government failed, and other important documents of immense advantage to the Federal administration. The signs among the leading men in the rebellion all tend towards a monarchy. Governor Pickens' late Message to the South Carolina Legislature, comes out among the others in pretty bold and unmistakable language in favor of one.

THE extent of the failure in the potato crop in Ireland is appalling. In May it amounted to five-sixths of the whole; in Cork and Kerry it varies according to the locality, from three-fourths to nine-tenths; and in other parts of the island the falling off has been almost, if not altogether as alarming. But the blight has not fallen upon potatoes only; there is a deficit in cereals of all kinds, in green crops, in hay, and in fuel, the small quantity of turf that was saved this year being almost used up already ere the poor have passed the threshold of winter.

GONE BELOW.—Among the passengers who left here yesterday on the Brother Jonathan for San Francisco, was Attorney General Cary, on the mail-subsidy attorney.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. L. F. Beatty and Misses Mallick and Deans, arrived yesterday. Mr. Beatty was long and favorably known from his connection with the Potter Troupe, and played in this city a year ago.

SEND ALONG YOUR DUST AND BAR.—Over \$100,000 in American coin arrived here yesterday by the mail steamer, consigned to the three banking establishments.

ORDERS STOPPED.—At San Francisco orders from England have been received by overland telegraph to stop shipments of grain, in consequence of the war cloud which has sprung up.

Cholera was making terrible ravages in the southwestern provinces of India. The deaths among the troops were very numerous in one regiment, one out of every four men had died. At Kandabar, the deaths were reported to be at the rate of 600 or 700 per day.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Determination of Blood to the Head, Flushing, Palpitation, and Shortness of Breath are cured by these grand regulators of the heart's impulse. Under Holloway's grand specific the current of blood throughout the body becomes steady and unchanged by the passing thought—hence the suffusion of the head and cheeks is avoided, and nervous embarrassment prevented. Thus, in like manner, the nervous system is removed, so often the opponent to the ease and grace inherent in the healthful and strong nervous frame, and eradicate the doubts of the nervous. In intellects declining from intense study, free-living, or over anxiety, no equal remedy is attainable. Without exaggeration, they give muscular energy to the paralyzed and ease to the pained.

COUGH, BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS, ETC.—Rev. D. P. Livermore, editor of the Chicago New Covenant, says of Brown's Bronchial Trochæ: "We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Trochæ, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. From our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs and bronchial complaints."

Note.—We publish the above statement as reading matter, because we have confidence in the Trochæ, having tried them frequently, and always with success.—Cincinnati Christian Herald.

THE PRUTH ROBBERY.—N. Mitchell, C. McCarthy, W. Sheppard, J. Bruman, D. Boyce, and J. Tyler, late seamen belonging to the British bark Pruth, arrested on the charge of robbing the cargo of that vessel while on her late voyage to this port, were arraigned yesterday in the Police Court. Mr. Parkes and Mr. Courtney appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Denue for the defence. Mitchell was first tried on a charge of having stowed himself away on board the bark, while she was at Callao, but was acquitted, it coming out in the evidence that after his presence on board that vessel was ascertained, the captain had engaged him to act as seaman. The prisoners were next tried on a charge of disobedience of orders. McCarthy and Tyler were convicted of this offence and sentenced to prison for three months. The charge of robbing cargo, preferred against the men, was then investigated, and after hearing considerable testimony the magistrate convicted McCarthy, Mitchell, Tyler, Sheppard and Boyce, of larceny, and sentenced each to three months imprisonment with hard labor. Bruman was discharged.

THE TREASURY DEVALUATION.—The Assize Court, before which Capt. Gordon will be tried for the embezzlement of public funds, will commence his sittings about the first Monday in February. Attorney General Cary, who will prosecute his late friend and associate, is expected to return by the next steamer. An examination into the charge of embezzlement preferred against H. B. Campbell, late clerk of the Treasury, will be had in the Police Court, when Mr. Drake will appear for the prosecution. The Government has placed a keeper in charge of the Twin Oak Farm property under the State warrant issued from the Colonial Secretary's office on Friday last. The crops, stock, buildings, household furniture etc., are included in the seizure. No disposition of the farm or appurtenances will probably be made until after the conclusion of the trial, and the family are permitted to reside there unmolested. Suits have been entered in the Supreme Court by some of the late Treasury's heaviest outside creditors for the recovery of the amount due them.

NOT TO BE PUT THROUGH.—A week or so ago we noticed the fact that Mr. Manetta had opened an alley-way from Yates to Johnson street, and proposed, in case he could obtain a lease of the property, to allow it to remain open permanently. Yesterday we heard that he had been unable to make the necessary arrangements, and that the alley will be closed. Workmen have commenced to pull down the old frame situated on that part of the property which fronts on Yates street.

THE GUNPOWDER.—The Government has at last arrived to the conclusion that the steamer Beaver, with the gunpowder aboard, is an unsafe institution. Since the demolition of the H. B. Co.'s old magazine, on Bastion street, a quantity of the explosive agent has been stored on the Beaver; but parties owning it are now notified by the company to remove the same without delay. The Beaver, it is thought, will be placed in active service soon—perhaps between here and New Westminster during the remaining winter months.

ARRIVAL OF THE "OTTER."—The steamer Otter, Capt. Mount, arrived from New Westminster at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Only twenty passengers and a small amount of treasure came by her. The river steamers made no trips last week, owing to the scarcity of freight. Some ice and considerable snow is reported along the river. The news is unimportant.

BENNETT AND SPURGEON.—The murderers of the Hydad Indian John were seen crossing the Straits in a canoe, on Friday last, by the captain of the schooner Rebecca, while that vessel was on her way to this port. There was a third party in the canoe when seen. We have heard of no effort put forth on the part of the government to effect the arrest of the murderers.

THE SACRAMENTO INCIDENT.—Johnny McDuff, alias Stephen Casserly, delivered to the California authorities by our Government under the extradition treaty, left on the Brother Jonathan yesterday, in the custody of officer Day of Sacramento.

POLICE PAY.—The policemen have been three months without their pay, and more than one of the force complain of their inability to obtain either money or warm clothing. This state of things should not continue.

INCORRECT.—The report published here that Col. Foster, member of Parliament from Lake District, had entered the United States army is incorrect. Alfred Waddington, Esq., received a letter from the Colonel by last steamer, who, at date of writing, was in London.

Tuesday, December 31, 1861.

Proposed Change of the Port of Entry from Port Townsend to Port Angeles.

Every now and again during the past two or three years it has been whispered across the Straits that the United States intended to build an American Cherbourg at Port Angeles which is situated on the American side opposite to Victoria. As yet, however, no greater effort has been put forth to further this object than the squinting of two or three settlers in the valley of Angeles, which one may recognize any clear day by turning his eyes across the Straits to the Olympian Mountains which mark the northern boundary of Washington Territory. According to the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, the only thing that prevents the Federal Government from removing the port of entry to Port Angeles is the civil war. When that is over, Collector Smith inclines to the opinion that the thing will be done. From a letter which he has recently published, it appears that Gen. Scott, ex-Gov. Stevens, and a number of other notabilities, have recommended the change. The reasons set up for removing the "unfortunate temporary location of the port of entry for Puget Sound to Port Angeles for a permanent location," are: 1. That Port Angeles or Eder Hook (as the low-lying-shaped sand spit which forms the harbor is called) will accommodate all vessels bound inward to any part of Puget Sound better than Port Townsend. 2. That the San Francisco steamers would call there, whereas now they touch at no port in Washington Territory, and consequently Port Townsend "is isolated and Victoria built up at its expense." 3. That "the entrapment of British Columbia and Puget Sound [to use the Collector's words] might be in our own Territory."

The last idea—the supplying of British Columbia—is no doubt the main reason for urging the change in the port of entry. Besides this, the patriotic people of Port Townsend are anxious to relinquish their improvements to settle at Port Angeles for the sake of "the harbor, fresh water," and the chances of "provision for a school, church and other improvements." The chance of a speculation in town lots has of course nothing to do with the matter. They are patriotic enough to disclaim any such prospective return for founding a Tanager opposite the Vancouver Island Gibraltar. It is only "a matter of time" when the whole of the coast from Cape Flattery to Port Townsend will be settled up—but long before that time arrives the commercial supremacy of Victoria will be so safely established that no effort of our territorial neighbors will ever disturb her prestige or interfere with her commerce. We regard the promised attempt to establish an "entrepot for British Columbia and Puget Sound at Port Angeles" in much the same way as we would if Whatecom renewed its pretensions to supply British Columbia in order to supersede Victoria. The attempt would effectually kill Port Townsend, whilst Port Angeles would only be a Canton House Station. The centralization of trade there is an impossibility. The trade of Vancouver Island and British Columbia will be centered here. It is centered here now. There is more capital here than at any one point north of San Francisco. Here are made and established all the credit connections with the traders in British Columbia; and here they will buy their supplies in spite of all opposition. We have got the start, the capital, the geographical position, the gold fields, the naval station, and the largest commerce in the North Pacific. We are to have a headquarters to the British Possessions in the Pacific. Here we have commenced it; here it will be built.

The Puget Sound country has only one string to its commercial bow—lumber mills. Its capital is divided among a number of small places. It has no commercial centre. Its agriculture can never be built up Port Angeles. What has Puget Sound got to build up a city with at Eder Hook? If there is anything that it is doing, it has not been discovered yet. It is simply then a paper entrepot that is proposed to be built there; a station to accommodate inward and outward bound vessels with entrances and clearances, and for that purpose might as well be located at Tatoosh lighthouse or Neah Bay. The international country trade between this port and Puget Sound would be put to great inconvenience by being forced to go to Port Angeles to enter. Every year the trade between these provinces and Washington Territory will increase; new points of trade will spring up to the north of Victoria and New Westminster, and the course of trade will make a Port of Entry at Port Townsend, or some other convenient point, indispensable. Small vessels from any British port in the Gulf of Georgia or higher up, bound to Puget Sound, would sustain a serious loss by running half way down the Straits and back again, merely to enter and clear, and they are too important an item to be passed over without due consideration. Our Territorial neighbors are a little too practical to establish a custom house station where it might have answered every purpose four years ago; but to put it there now would answer no purpose whatever except as a

greater accommodation to foreign going vessels.

The remark in Collector Smith's letter that Victoria is being built up at "our expense," through the steamers calling here and not at Port Townsend is certainly a new idea indeed. Why, Victoria has been a gold-mine to Puget Sound. Last year we purchased over \$200,000 worth of produce there. If we had not had the wharves to pay for it, we could not have had it. Reverse the proposition—Victoria is building up Puget Sound at the expense of her own industry. That would sound better and be nearer the truth. The substantial reason why steamers come here is that they get paid for it. Freight and passengers makes trips here profitable. We pay them from our industry; not from the capital and industry of Port Townsend. When the latter has enough freight and enough passengers to make it worthwhile for an ocean-going steamer to call there, then it will be done—not before. It cannot offer the requisite inducements; we do, and we get the steamers. If there were a custom of Custom House stations from Cape Flattery to Olympia, it would be just the same so long as there was neither freight nor passengers for the Eder Hook side of the Straits. Besides this, the time is not very distant when there will be British steamers on the San Francisco line. The American navigation laws prevent British vessels from doing a coasting trade either way, up or down; so the inevitable fate of Port Angeles, as a rival of Victoria, would be similar to that of Whatecom.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC DISCOVERY.

The London American makes public the discovery of the telegraphic cable, and a mode of working it, that renders distance and the media through which such cable is laid, an auxiliary instead of an obstruction, obtaining like-wise supplies of power from a battery consequent on the use of the cable. The invention is the product of Wm. P. Piquet of London, an eminent medical electrician. The peculiarity of the cable is that instead of requiring an enormous electric charge to be formed through the whole length of a line by powerful batteries, at each successive transmission of a signal, at present, in long sea and land lines, the wires continue statically charged as it is, whilst the least disturbance of the equilibrium of this passive electric charge—insensitive and unimpeded until called into action by the operator—answers through all its length to the slightest transmitted influence serving every purpose. The enormous tension that electric cables now undergo, arising from the great power of the electric current required for long distances, and which is believed to have caused the failure of all marine cables more than 350 miles long hitherto laid, is thus obviated. The earth currents, which have previously been great obstacles as absorbed and utilized. The cable depends for its supplies either on the voltaic current created by bringing together wires of different metals in the proper construction, or by self-excited generators throughout its length, as so many relays of power absorbing from the mixture of surrounding media, whether air, or earth, or sea, enough electricity to become statically charged; and so, at the slightest impulse, is capable of conveying communication to any conceivable distance. The cable is in the hands of the British Government. Not its least merit is the probability that it will reduce the cost of telegraphic communication to a fifth of the present rates.—Boston Journal.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Paducah, Kentucky, says:

On the day of our arrival, one of the most handsome, gallant, and dashing of our young Majors was galloping along the street past a house where two women were looking out of the window, when one of them shook her fist so spitefully at him as to attract his attention. A few evenings after, a friend told the Major to the selfsame house to spend the evening, and the selfsame beauty entertained him most delightfully, and declared the next morning that if she could only make a Southern man of him, her happiness would be complete. I opine that if we stay here long that many such changes as the above will take place. The day of our arrival, Col. Wagner was riding along the street, when one "straggled" lady, rushing from the sidewalk with extended hand, the very politely reined up his charger, tipped his cap, and extended his hand for a cordial greeting, when she broke out on him and said: "What business have you here with those troops?" By whose authority are you invading our town?"

To which the Colonel, with his most graceful bow, and in his politest manner replied, "It's none of your business, madame." "Yes, it is my business, sir," said she, "for I am a descendant of Washington, and when you look upon me, you look upon the blood of Washington, sir."

"Madam, much obliged; happy to see the blood of Washington; we fight for the flag Washington spilled his blood for; good day, madam," and off the Colonel rode, bowing and waving his hand most gracefully.

In all parts of the metropolis a large number of houses are being taken down, nearly the whole of which are the residences of the poor. On the south side of the river between 200 and 300 have been removed for the formation of the lines of two important railways—one to form the line to Arlington street, and the other to the line to Charing Cross. A large number of houses have been and will be cleared away on the same side of the water, to afford a space for the new street from the Borough to Westminster bridge. In the City the same case is at work. In New street, Minor, on the west side of New square, a great many houses are being demolished, to make room for the erection of a bonded warehouse; and about as many have been taken down for the erection of another bonded warehouse, near Riverway lane, for the Midland Counties Railway Company. In the same neighborhood also, in consequence of the extension of the Blackwall Railway, a similar demolition of houses has taken place.—London Dispatch.

Arrival of the Brother Jonathan.

Highly Interesting and Important News.

The steamship Brother Jonathan, Capt. Burns, arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco. She brings highly interesting and important intelligence from England and the seat of war, a synopsis of which we give as follows:

St. Louis, Dec. 10.

The Union men in the Kentucky Legislature have non-committed themselves on the subject of the recent act of Commander Wilkes in arresting Mason and Sidel. [According to this, the best informed classes in England do not anticipate hostilities between Great Britain and the United States on account of the recent arrest.]

The Federal troops are moving in immense force towards the Tennessee river, from Kentucky.

As regards the battle of New Orleans, circumstances received here seems to substantiate the report that New Orleans has been captured by the Federal troops. We have not full particulars, or facts fully confirmed, but the belief is that New Orleans is in the hands of the Federal.

A battle is pending at any moment in Missouri, between the Federal troops and Rebel forces. The Confederate horse, under Price, is certainly caught in a trap.

The "Associated Press" have the following dispatches from Quincy, December 18th:

Things look warlike in England. A large number of troops were under orders to leave for Canada. The American shipping interest was disastrously affected.

Quincy, Dec. 17.

The Cabinet have considered the matter of the Mason and Sidel arrest and think that newspaper attacks of a true indication of the intention of the British Government; but the impression is that England will make a demand for the release of Mason and Sidel.

Quincy, Dec. 17—P.M.

The New York Herald's Washington despatch says that the President has no official information from England relative to the Mason and Sidel affair, but that the diplomatic correspondence would settle the matter without war.

The Union sentiment in Eastern Virginia is said to be rapidly increasing.

Senator Polk, of Missouri, has gone over to the rebel.

Gen. McCullough is in Richmond.

Norfolk and Richmond papers of the 14th give full particulars of the great fire at Charleston. 67 buildings were destroyed, including the Roman Catholic church, St. Peter's Episcopal church, the Cumberland street church, the Methodist and Circular churches. The loss will be from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Quincy, Dec. 18.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Latham offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate by what means and resources are required from passengers from New York to San Francisco. Agreed to.

Sherman offered a resolution that the Secretary of War should furnish the Senate with a copy of correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson. Agreed to.

In the U. S. House, Elliott's resolution, proposing emancipation of slaves of rebels, ceased a warm debate.

Harding, of Kentucky, made a strong speech in opposition.

Dispatches from Tipton, Missouri, say that our troops had received orders yesterday to hold themselves ready at a moment's notice. Gen. Pope, at Tipton, has his forces already marching towards Warrenburg for the purpose of cutting off Price, who is trying to unite with Rains and Stein at Lexington. A battle is expected soon.

The reported capture of Fort Palaski by the Federal forces is not true.

The Norfolk papers of the 13th give an account of a negro insurrection in South Carolina, at Charleston. The plot of the negroes was discovered and suppressed.

Washington dispatches say that notwithstanding the belligerent attitude of England, the Cabinet see Congress are not frightened.

The expected demand for the release of Mason and Sidel, on which the Government has declined, the sentiment of defiance is universal.

Yallandigham offered resolutions to the effect that the action of Com. Wilkes be sustained, notwithstanding the belligerent attitude, but they were defeated.

Dispatches from St. Joseph, Mo., state that a battle was expected soon between the rebel forces at Lexington, Mo., and the troops under General Frémont. It was President's intention to cross the river on the 14th, at a point above Lexington, and attack the rebels. The rebels are 2,500 strong, the Federals have 4,000.

The excitement is high over the English news. The markets are depressed in consequence.

The bark Agnes, arrived at Baltimore, reports a fight between the pirate Sumter and the United States gunboat Frequent.

The Secretary of the Treasury will appoint an agent to reside in the Southern territory common under our control, to employ negroes, prepare cotton and other products for shipment on account of the Government.

Pay rolls are made out, and exact accounts kept of the labor performed, and they are to be paid accordingly.

The provisions found in the rebel territory to be used for subsistence of the negroes. The deficiency to be supplied by the Commissary.

European Intelligence.

The popular feeling in England on the reception of the news of the seizure of Mason and Sidel was very bitter against the United States.

The London Times says: The principle on which the Government rests its demand is, that a British ship, until its violation of the neutrality laws is fully proved, must be held to be British ground, as much as if it were an actual place of British soil, and the rights of all persons on board are as valid as on British territory. No such violation has been proved, or sought to be proved, against the Trent, and consequently the seizure of the persons dragged from her deck, was entirely illegal. Sidel and Mason were, at most, civil servants to a hostile power, and were traveling from one neutral power to another, in a neutral vessel. If the Government at Washington declares them rebels, their right of asylum has been clearly violated.

The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms and a battery, and six Armstrong guns.

Mr. Bright has made an eloquent speech on the war question. In it he strongly condemned the warlike feeling, and scouted the idea that the United States Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England.

Sir Richard Cobden has written letters of a pacific tenor, urging a suspension of judgment.

Gen. Scott has also written a letter in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, which attracts much attention.

The Duke of Argyll, in a speech, had taken decided ground against any interference whatever in American affairs.

Two first class British men-of-war were ordered to be ready forthwith for the Mexican coast.

The sensation trial in Dublin of the cab driver, Chron, charged with a war on outrage on Miss Jolly, resulted in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years' penal servitude.

The India cotton crop was reported to be large and encouraging.

The Paris Constitutionnel had been recommended by the Minister of the Interior to be less positive and less peremptory in its articles against the temporal power of the Pope.

Quincy, Dec. 18.

Information has been received at Cairo that New Orleans had been attacked by the rebel forces under the command of Gen. Phelps, from Ship Island. [Ship Island is in Mississippi Sound, distant some 70 or 80 miles from New Orleans.]

Reinforcements have been sent down from Calais for the relief of New Orleans.

Secretary Cameron has submitted to Congress a report in favor of appropriating \$6,710,000 for putting the coast defense in order from the Lakes round to San Francisco.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.

Commercial letters from England by the last European steamers express the opinion that the English Government will probably ask an apology for the recent act of Commander Wilkes in arresting Mason and Sidel. [According to this, the best informed classes in England do not anticipate hostilities between Great Britain and the United States on account of the recent arrest.]

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A belief had gained ground that a large loss was

was urgently required by the French Government. It was reported that some negro children had been publicly sold as slaves in the French establishment in Gaboon.

Cape of Good Hope mails had reached Plymouth. The slave trade was brisk on the East coast. Business at the Cape was considerably improved. The ship of war was to be one of the best ever known. Intelligence from Doctors Livingston and McKenna, to the 16th May, had been received. A terrible massacre had occurred at Norman's Land.

It was stated that a pamphlet had appeared in Paris, calling on the American government to take military precautions against French invasion.

The Paris Monitor publishes a paragraph relative to controversies on government policy in journals generally supposed to speak under government inspiration. It says such publications are only self-involved announcements that it alone is the sole organ of the policy of the government, and that no semi-official journals exist in France.

It was rumored, but denied, that France had made overtures to Austria for the cessation of Vienna.

The Paris Patrie says that the convention relative to Mexico would be announced to the American government, with an invitation to join in the expedition. The same journal says that one object of the expedition is to constitute a strong government for Mexico.

A Brussels despatch to Turin announced the resumption of the Kingdom of Italy by Belgium.

The basis of the treaty between Spain and Morocco, for the settlement of the war indemnity, had been finally settled.

The Austrian Government had resolved to re-organize a Hungarian administration which will carry out government intentions in every way.

It was stated that the arrival of grain in France had lately been so excessive that some wheat was about to be exported to the United States.

N. B. Russell continued in Paris, and would have a second interview with the Emperor. The Paris Pays editorially recognizes Rattazzi as the proper man to head the Italian ministry, and denounces the policy of Rissotto.

There had been several heavy commercial failures in Paris. The Bourse on the 8th November was firm.

The magistrates of Peeth had tendered their resignation. A few new magistrates will remain in office a fortnight longer to transact the most urgent business.

More serious university troubles were reported in St. Petersburg. The military interfered and arrests were made.

Affairs in Poland were unchanged. Arrests continue to be made in Warsaw.

Accounts from Turkey state that the question of the cotton supplies of that country was being agitated in a very gratifying manner.

The insurrection at Herazogai was spreading. The Turks had suffered great losses by the insurgents.

Washington correspondence of Nov. 13th says: The official letters from Europe are encouraging from several of the Ministers and Congress. There is, however, a good deal of suffering in the manufacturing towns of France, from the loss of the trade with the United States, and a prospective rather than a present distress in the manufacturing towns of England. The price and scarcity of breadstuffs causes much of this bad feeling, and the news from England gives token of real distress on account of deficient crops. The foreign political news, however, as reported at the State Department, is very gratifying. There is no prospect on the part of any Government in Europe either to break the blockade or to go to war with the United States.

The civil war, however, is more general and complete than in any year since 1848.

The London Times has an editorial on the ill feeling of the North toward England, and argues upon its groundlessness.

It was reported that the American bankers were holding out liberal commissions to English financiers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London. Financial writers in the London journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of success very remote.

The remains of Terence Bellew McManus, brought from America, had been honored with a public funeral.

The finances of Italy were reported to be in a very bad state, and speedy economy was necessary to prevent serious disaster.

It was stated that 92 Martello towers are to be erected round Vienna, at a cost of £500,000.

Numerous arrests without any important causes continue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish provinces the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than ever. The Protestant churches in Warsaw were re-opened.

The European Commissioners on the union of the Danubian principalities had received fresh instructions from their Governments.

A meeting of the representatives of Foreign Powers had been held at the residence of the British Minister at Constantinople to consider the Montenegro question. The Grand Visir was present. The meeting was not decisive.

There was news from Syria that Daoud Pacha had become a French tool, causing great excitement and discontent.

The Prince of Holland was no better. The state of his health was the cause of much anxiety.

Monsieur Soloms had been appointed Minister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which was considered as a recognition of the kingdom of Italy.

CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the Brother Jonathan we are in possession of California papers to the 21st inst.

Martin Peck, a German armer at the corner of Sacramento and Davis streets, S. F., has been arrested for the murder of his wife.

Bonney, the murderer of Hirsch, will probably be hanged at San Francisco. He has been advised to his application for a new trial.

At last accounts the water at Sacramento was falling. The loss of property in that city alone is estimated at \$1,600,000. Marysville and other cities of the Sacramento valley have been submerged. Many lives are reported lost. Meetings to relieve the sufferers have been held at San Francisco. In Carson valley the loss of property by the flood is very great.

Only one drunk had been incarcerated at the cells up to ten o'clock last evening—a "most extraordinary" circumstance for a Sunday.

Tuesday, December 31, 1861.

The News.

The news by the steamer yesterday is highly interesting. In San Francisco, says the *Echo du Pacifique*, the two chief topics of discussion were Cariboo mines and the flood which has been causing a great destruction of property in the interior of the State. The rebellion appears to be no nearer its termination. No marked advantage has been gained by either side since our previous advices. New Orleans, it is reported, has been attacked by the Federals; result unknown, and the rumor lacks confirmation. A large expedition was to descend the Mississippi under Gen. Buell. The Federal and Confederate armies were still watching each other from Washington and Manassas; and the rumor was revived for the hundredth time that a grand battle between McClellan and Beauregard was imminent. Along the Southern coast little news is reported, except the conflagration in Charleston, variously attributed to accident, arson or piracy, or to the patriotic Charlestonians emulating the example of the Russians in burning Moscow. The northern press reports great excitement in the South in consequence of the coast attacks. This is a very probable piece of intelligence, without being indicative of anything more important than preparation for defence. The Federals have till next June to put forth their strength, before hot weather and southern fevers will check their progress. If they are not successful within that period, the war will extend to '63.

The question of war or no war arising out of the Mason-Shield affair is the great international topic of discussion at the present time. The American press still defends Wilkes, while the nation patriotically concurs. All the writers on international law from Grotius to Gen. Halleck have been rummaged through to get law enough to defend the seizure; but as we read the citations they are inapplicable to the case at issue, or are not fairly quoted from the standard authorities. On the other hand, the news from England represent an intense feeling of indignation as prevailing there on account of the Shield-Mason affair. Meetings had been held in Liverpool denouncing the outrage; and the *Times* declares British vessels as sacred as British soil till the violation of the neutrality laws is proven. It is stated, and the statement is likewise contradicted, that the British Government had demanded the release of the Confederate Commissioners. From the meagre telegrams—and we may say contradictory—it is impossible to conclude whether such a demand has been made or not; but the probabilities are in favor of the conclusion, as there has been time enough to do so, and the circumstances warrant the demand. The only favorable symptom that we notice indicative of the preservation of peace between England and the United States, is a telegram stating that President Lincoln is in favor of a conciliatory course towards England. Whether this means an apology and the return if the Confederate Commissioners or not, remains to be seen. The Washington *Intelligencer* states that Commander Wilkes was not authorized by his Government to make the seizure. If true, it places the question in a better position in reference to a pacific settlement; as the disavowal of Wilkes' conduct and the restoration of the Commissioners to liberty by the Washington Cabinet would make things all right once more. The forwarding of munitions of war to Halifax, subsequent to the arrival of the news of the seizure in England, looks very warlike. England is evidently determined to be prepared for the worst; and if a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty be not made within the next thirty days, we shall not be surprised at hearing of a declaration of war.

Card from Major Downie.

ROTORA BARRICK COLONIST.—In your issue of yesterday, I see on the coast road signed "Via Maria." I feel he supposes that I arrived very hungry and very fatigued; near Rotorua. Now, I wish "Via Maria" to enlighten us as to the whereabouts of Rotorua, and take that back about my being "fatigued." Hungry I have been, many a time, in British Columbia, but fatigued, never, in the mountains.

W. DOWNIE.

Victoria, Dec. 25th, 1861.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—We read in the London *Athenaeum* of Saturday, October 12, the following:—"The prices occasionally paid for advertisements may suggest some curious reflections. Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 received last week offers for the wrappers of the two Shilling Catalogues, the printing of which we have already announced as having been arranged for; and we understand that Mr. Bennett, the watchmaker, of Chesapeake, has been a successful bidder for the back page of each of these Catalogue wrappers, having paid for the two the sum of one thousand guineas. The Accidental Death Assurance Company have also obtained the last page but one, at the price of £600; and Messrs. Chappell & Co., of Bond street, got a page at back of title in each Catalogue, having also paid £600.

DIVORCE.—The Lower House of the Washington Territory Legislature has granted a bill of divorce in the case of J. L. Thorndike vs. Elvira Thorndike. Mr. Thorndike is the proprietor of the Fort Gamble mills, where he resides. His wife is at San Francisco.

Terrible Disaster in France—300 Men Buried in a Mine.

Detailed accounts are received of the recent terrible casualty in the department of Gard, France. It appears that in consequence of a powerful storm—the bursting of a water-pipe, according to some accounts—the Lalle mine was flooded, and the sides fell in, burying all the men. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. The number of men missing, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly 300. The casualty took place on the 13th of October. The *Gazette de Midi* publishes the following account:

The mine had been flooded by the late rains; a landslide took place, and more than 100 workmen were either smothered or drowned. The Prefect of the Gard department being apprised of the circumstances at 10 o'clock at night, left his residence, accompanied by several public functionaries and by the Chief Engineer of the Department, and proceeded to the mine in a special train. On arriving at the scene of the disaster it was ascertained that 117 miners were missing, and that 1,200 cubic yards of water had rushed into the mine, and caused numerous landslides. The engineers are of opinion that it will require three months to pump out the water. The authorities returned to Nîmes profoundly afflicted. M. Duinlbert, the Prefect, immediately opened a subscription for the relief of the numerous families who are reduced to a state of indigence by the death of their husbands and sons. Public rumor casts the blame on the engineers, but the fact is that the water-pipe burst and caused a torrent, which rushed into the mine with such violence and rapidity that even the overseers had not time to save themselves. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. Though every means of rescuing the victims have been taken, there is but little probability of saving the lives of those who are buried in the mine. The utmost that can be done is to bring the dead bodies to the surface. The number of workmen missing, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly 300.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN NEVADA TERRITORY.—Governor Nye recently transmitted the following message to the Nevada Territory Legislature:

To the Council of Nevada Territory.—I have this day approved an Act entitled an Act concerning crimes and punishments. In transmitting my approval of this Act, so recently sent to me by your honorable body, I deem it but just to myself to explain to you some of the considerations by which I am induced in giving my approval. While the general scope and tenor of the Act meet my unqualified approbation, there are some of its provisions which, under other circumstances, I should be glad to see improved by amendment. In view of the short time given me for the examination of this bill, and the urgent necessity which exists for its prompt passage, I am constrained to waive these defects for the public good. I cannot, however, give my approval to this bill, except on the understanding that the Legislature, at its next session, shall amend the provisions of this bill, in which it is provided "that no black or mulatto person, Indian or Chinese shall be permitted to own or control any real estate in this Territory; and every person who shall have one-eighth part or more of negro blood shall be deemed a mulatto; and every person who shall have one-eighth part of Indian blood shall be deemed an Indian." My objections to the provisions of this Act are briefly these: First, A person of one-eighth black blood is not a mulatto, but a free man. And in addition, the sentiment conveyed is behind the spirit of the age, which is progressive and calculated to enlarge in every proper way the rights of every race. The object of the law must be to open wide the door for the admission of evidence, and leaving questions relating hereto to be settled by the Court and jury, upon the ground of credibility rather than complicity. As an illustration of the impropriety of this provision in the criminal law, I may with propriety be compared with the provision made in the Civil Practice Act. In that it is provided that all may testify, whether of Indian or negro blood, who are one-half or more of such blood in the veins, so that a person of three-fourths negro blood may testify in a case where a white man has injured his property—even so common a piece of property as a dog—yet when injured in his person, by this provision of the Criminal Act, his mouth is sealed. Such discrimination is clearly improper, and I regret that I am unable to amend it by the time of the Court and jury, upon the ground of credibility rather than complicity. As an illustration of the impropriety of this provision in the criminal law, I may with propriety be compared with the provision made in the Civil Practice Act. In that it is provided that all may testify, whether of Indian or negro blood, who are one-half or more of such blood in the veins, so that a person of three-fourths negro blood may testify in a case where a white man has injured his property—even so common a piece of property as a dog—yet when injured in his person, by this provision of the Criminal Act, his mouth is sealed. Such discrimination is clearly improper, and I regret that I am unable to amend it by the time of the Court and jury, upon the ground of credibility rather than complicity.

AN INCIDENT.—An "Old Salt," who sailed with Commodore Stringham, the hero of Hatteras Inlet, in his earlier days, relates the following interesting incident:

When first lieutenant of a frigate he was shot and slender form, but was endowed with great muscular power of limb. Once the frigate was lying in the harbor of Naples, where a giant was on exhibition, who was invited on board the vessel. As he approached Lieut. Stringham, he towered above him like a tall father by the side of his child. The Lieutenant gave him a quick look, and stepped up to a pile of heavy cannon balls. Taking up one of these, he placed it upon his hand and held it out at arm's length for nearly a minute. The giant looked on in astonishment. When he attempted the same feat, he found that his strength was not sufficient and utterly failed.

SAN FRANCISCO'S FLOATING POPULATION.—Under date of Dec. 9, a correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* writes:

Our city has an unusually large floating population just at present. They are here from the States and the mountains. You cannot pass that Babel of a hotel, the Walton Cheer House, but what you hear "halloo" River and Cariboo the subject of conversation. Experienced miners have great confidence in these new discoveries. They ought to know what they are about, as they have had the dear bought experience of Gold Lake, Kern River and Fraser to guide them.

TECHNICAL MEMORY.—The number of days in any particular month an Iowa der thus ascertains, if in doubt: Shut the fist, and let the first knuckle represent January, with its 31 days, and the depression between that and the next knuckle February, with its less number of days. And thus every month that corresponds to a knuckle will be found to contain 31 days, and every month that corresponds to a depression, a less number of days. The little-finger knuckle will represent July, and beginning again with the fore-finger knuckle it stands for August.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25.

THE "JEFF. DAVIS."—The U. S. revenue cutter bearing the name of the famous rebel President of the Southern Confederate States, will be sold by auction at Port Townsend on the 10th proximo. She was condemned as unseaworthy some months ago, and has made her last trip under the control of the American Government. The few admirers of Jeff. Davis in this vicinity ought to club together and purchase her.

THE ENTERPRISE.—Arrived yesterday morning early, but brought no later news, beyond another report of the taking of Forts Moultrie and Sumpter and the burning of Charleston by the Federals. The imports and list of passengers will be found under the proper heading.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES WILL REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL JANUARY 2ND, 1862.—The officials wishing to join in the festivities of the season.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

NANAIMO.—We have a letter from "J. M." under date of 23d inst. The schooner Carolina is on the rocks at Protection Point, near Nanaimo. She arrived there from Victoria on the 20th, took in a cargo of coal on the same evening, and started for Victoria with several passengers, but went ashore at the Point named. It appears from the report of the passengers, that Capt. Jones gave the helm in charge to one of the crew, who instead of keeping the course he was ordered, took quite a contrary one. Capt. Jones sent ashore for assistance, and many of the miners answered the call. They found the schooner in a perilous situation, but could render but little assistance until the following evening, when they contrived to get the vessel along in chains; but one of the chains gave way and down she went again. The whole of the 22d was passed in endeavors to place her in chains again. It was thought their efforts would prove successful. The bark Gold-hunter arrived up on the 23d, and the Anna G. Barnard on the 22d. The Huntsville has finished loading at Newcastle. Thomas Fennell, a coal miner, was slightly burned in one of the pits, on Friday last, by the premature explosion of a blast.

FUNERAL OF HON. JOHN WORK.—The funeral of the late Hon. John Work took place yesterday morning from the Fort Yard, and was very numerously attended. His Excellency Governor Douglas and suite, Chief Justice Cameron, members of the Legislative Council, the Speaker and members of the House of Assembly, the Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, several naval officers, the heads of the various departments of government, many citizens, and several of Mr. Work's farm hands, by whom he was greatly beloved, joined in showing respect to the many virtues and good qualities of the deceased gentleman. The sons and sons-in-law of deceased followed as chief mourners, and several of his earliest friends on this coast acted as pall-bearers. The remains were conveyed to the Church Reserve Cemetery. The Church of England burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. Dundas, of St. John's Church, and the body lowered to its last resting place.

SHOOTING AT INDIANS.—On Christmas night, a party of jolly coves on a bender, quarreled with two Indians in the employ of Wm. P. McDonald, Esq., M. P. P. One of the crowd fired a shot from a revolver at the natives, which struck the piazza of Mr. McDonald's house, and narrowly missed passing through a window into the parlor. About half an hour afterwards, the same scamps fired two shots through the windows of Mr. McDonald's barn, whither the Indians had gone for protection, and came within an ace of killing both of them. Warrants were issued for the apprehension of the murderously-intended fellows.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN.—On Christmas night, at seven o'clock, a white man—name at present unknown—while at the Hydah encampment, had a difficulty with an Indian, and after the passage of a few words, drew a revolver and shot him through the heart. Death ensued instantaneously, and the murderer made his escape. The Indian was of remarkably steady habits and had been in the employ of Rev. Dr. Evans for a long time. Dr. Dickson last evening summoned a jury to hold an inquest over the body, and, without hearing any evidence, adjourned till this morning, at 9 o'clock.

NO GO.—Bills for a performance at the theatre, were issued on Christmas day; but Mr. Pemberton sent a message to the manager that if he ventured to play he would render himself liable to pay a fine of £50, and the house therefore remained closed. The English law expressly prohibits amusements on Christmas day.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—Passed off quietly, considering the amount of bad whisky that must have been gulped down by the devotees of Bacchus. Late in the evening several very interesting bouts of fist-fights came off on Yates and Government streets, but no great harm was done.

SPEALING A RING.—A Hydah squaw, arrested on a charge of stealing a valuable ring from a Cariboo miner known as "Dick," was discharged, the complaint being not set when his name was called in the Police Court.

DRUNK.—Three Christmas drunkards hauled in by the police, yesterday paid the usual fine in the Police Court.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

THE DANCE HOUSES.—These dens of iniquity and sinks of vice and immorality are still well patronized, and remain, as heretofore, under the powerful protection of our immaculate Police authorities, who seem to derive an intense satisfaction—if not a secret revenue—from assisting the miners to enjoy themselves at the "places of recreation" which were opened "expressly for their benefit and at their request." After all that has been said in the papers against these worse than bawdy houses and the moral lepers who infect them, we almost despair of doing any good by referring to them again. The Police Magistrate has been called upon by the papers to do his duty and close them up—an elaborately worded and numerously signed petition to the same end, from respectable citizens—many of them heads of families whose senses are shocked by the nightly scenes of outrage and immorality enacted in the neighborhood of their dwellings—has been sent him, and the unanimous and expressed opinion of nearly every decent man in the community is against their continuance. All this Mr. Pemberton knows, and yet he refuses or neglects to do his duty in the premises. We therefore conclude that as he has turned a deaf ear to every remonstrance which has been brought to bear against the dance houses, it is useless longer to appeal to that quarter for relief. The only remedy we can suggest—Heaven forbid that we should wish to see it carried out—is for some enterprising citizen—having at heart the moral good of Victoria and the final suppression of these "dens"—to start a square dance house at a point as near as possible to the residence of some one or more of the officials, who will then have an excellent opportunity afforded them to obtain an insight into the disgusting scenes and annoyances which have now to be endured by many respectable citizens whose peace is as valuable to them as it can possibly be to the highest officer of the Crown in the land, and the moral training of whose offspring is just as essential to their happiness as if they were the children of Queen Victoria. We will venture a small wager, if a dance house were opened on the southern shore of James' Bay, to the east of the bridge, or on the Public Road leading to Oak Bay, near the Governor's farm, that a general onslaught would at once be made by the Police upon all such institutions, within or without the town limits, and that within twenty-four hours after the onset straits of a fiddle had called the dancers to their feet for the first cotillion at the new "den," not one of the ducky dancers who now delight to do honor to the memory of the Mose of dance and song, would even be permitted to enter the town.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.—CROWNER'S INQUEST.—The jury summoned by Dr. Dickson to inquire into the cause of the death of "John," a Hydah Indian, alleged to have been shot by a gambler known as Jim Bennett, on Christmas night, met yesterday morning at the Police Barracks. Capt. Reid was chosen foreman, and the testimony of five witnesses was taken. From evidence adduced, the murder appears to have been a most cold-blooded one. Bennett had been living in a small house on Fort street, midway between the market and Government street. Among the frequenters of his house was a rather good-looking young Hydah squaw, with whose charms Bennett became fascinated, and endeavored to induce her to live with him. For some reason the girl declined. On Christmas night, Bennett, slightly intoxicated, in company with an associate named Louis Spurgeon, tracked her to her father's lodge, and endeavored to induce her to accompany him. The girl refused, and the deceased, who was her uncle, told B. to leave. The latter replied with a coarse epithet; deceased repeated the epithet, and Bennett instantly drew a revolver and fired. The ball passed through the Indian's heart and came out at his left shoulder-blade, and he fell dead. An attempt was made by the other Indians to arrest the murderer, but he flourished his weapon and escaped with Spurgeon. Early the next morning, on learning that the Police were on their track, both men left in a canoe for Washington Territory. The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against James Bennett, and brought in Louis Spurgeon as an accessory to the commission of the crime. We submit that this case is a proper one for calling into play the Extradition Treaty, and a speedy requisition from our Governor to the Governor of Washington Territory, would no doubt procure the arrest of the guilty men.

VICTORIA.—The steamer Enterprise yesterday brought over from the Sound several ladies and gentlemen, who attended the Masonic Ball last evening. The Enterprise has announced to remain here until daylight this morning, to carry the visitors home.

THE TREASURY.—Alex. Watson, Esq., late accountant of the Bank of British North America, has received from Governor Douglas the appointment of Treasurer of Vancouver Island, vice George Tomline Gordon, removed.

THE TREASURY DEFECTION.—Yesterday Mr. Pemberton declined to receive bail for Capt. Gordon's appearance at the next Assizes, and he will consequently lie in prison until the day of trial arrives. Nobody offered to become surety for Mr. Campbell yesterday, and it is altogether probable that he will remain in confinement until at least next Thursday—the day set for his examination in the Police Court. The ex-Treasurer and his clerk occupy the two new cells recently built at the rear of the wooden jail, and receive about the same treatment and rations as the other prisoners. Each afternoon they are allowed to walk up and down the inner yard, by way of exercise, for an hour or so, and visiting friends are permitted to converse with them for a short time. Yesterday we learned that an inventory of Capt. Gordon's property having been taken at Twin Oak Farm, a State warrant was issued on the part of the Government from the Colonial Secretary's office, and an officer placed in charge of everything connected with the farm. Of course the distressed family will be permitted to remain there unmolested, at least until after the trial is over.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.—Last evening there was a Festival of the Christ Church Sunday School Scholars, at the Collegiate School-house. The room was crowded with ladies, gentlemen and children, and matters progressed most satisfactorily until about 5 o'clock, when a campfire side-lamp, hanging against the wall near the door, fell upon a lady sitting beneath it and thence rolled on the floor. The fluid ignited of course; a great blaze arose, and all was confusion and screams in a moment. The lady escaped without injury; although a portion of the campfire fell on her dress, it did not take fire; but several large flags, the table covers, coats, caps, &c., were burned before the fire was put out, and for several moments it really seemed as if the building would go. The male portion of the audience—led by the clerical gentlemen—pitched in, however, and in a short time had all things right in, save the nerves of the ladies, which received a shaking that ought to last them a whole week.

ASSAULT.—John Meredith, who does draying for Mr. Leven, on Johnson street, made his way to the station house on Thursday, with a dilapidated countenance, and preferred a complaint against John Hanley, and John Fogarty, for committing an assault on his person the night before. Meredith, in his information, avers that he was gently walking along Johnson street, when one of the accused said, "Git!" complainant replied, "yon git!" and the parties followed, and "knocked him down, kicked him after he was down, picked him up and carrying him several hundred yards, and ended by laying him down on the sidewalk in an exposed situation. Hanley was arrested on a warrant, and admitted to bail; but yesterday the complainant was not to be found; so the case was remanded until to-day. A warrant is out for Fogarty.

THE "PAUTH" CASE.—The six sailors arrested on a charge of breaching the cargo of the bark Pauth, on her late voyage from London to this place, were again up in the Police Court yesterday for examination. Mr. Peakes, on behalf of the vessel, asked for a further remand, as Mr. Smith, Acting Superintendent of Police, had been so deeply engaged in other matters that he was entirely precluded from giving this case attention. Mr. Dennes, for the prisoners, requested that the case might be commenced. So many remands had been already had that he thought the examination should be commenced at once. After a few further remarks from counsel, the Court remanded the prisoners till Monday, when the case will be proceeded with, no matter which way it may be decided.

MASONIC BALL.—The second annual ball of Victoria Lodge, No 1085, E. and A. M., commenced last night in the Supreme Court room and continued until the small hours this morning. The company present was numerous and highly respectable, and not a single incident occurred to mar the general enjoyment. The ball was more fully attended than any before given here, and in every other respect ranked No. 1.

THE SHOOTING AT INDIANS.—Edward Kitson, accused of being one of the merry coves who shot at two Indians and a squaw at Mr. McDonald's house, on Christmas night, was arrested on Thursday night; but at the request of Mr. McDonald the hearing of the case was postponed till to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ENTERPRISE."—The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Curry, arrived from Olympia and way ports at one o'clock yesterday, bringing 29 passengers and \$305 worth of freight. No mail had got through from Portland, since the last arrival, and we are therefore without any later intelligence.

THANKS.—The House of Assembly will not meet again until the 6th of January, next year.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.

ROMORS OF A MURDER.—All day on Saturday the town was considerably agitated by reports to the effect that a white man had been killed near the Esquimalt road by Hydah Indians—in revenge for the murder of one of their tribe on Christmas night by Jim Bennett. All sorts of stories were dis-

W. H. OLIVER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
Fine English, French and American
Liquors,
CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES,
CLARETS and BRANDIES,
In the large and spacious Warehouse
Johnson street, opposite Wharf street
VICTORIA, V. T.

A large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandy always
on hand.

To Dealers purchasing in the quantities, a liberal
discount will be made for cash.

Agency of the Premium California Wines, as peak
age and name:

Agency of Old Blend and Hostetter's Bitters;
Choice Claret Wines, Isosauks and cane, received direct
from France, and the best of Cognac, in bonds;
Choice Old French Brandy, received direct from France.

Choice Old Bourbon Whiskies;
 .. Port and Sherry Wines, in casks & cases;
 High Proof Jamaica Rum;
 .. Scotch Whisky;
 .. Brandy and Whiskies;
 .. Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls. and tins;
 Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite
 brands now in use;
 And a general assortment of Case Liquors, Cordials
 Syrups, etc.
 Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to
 their advantage to call on us before leaving the city.

purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and
 towns on the Sound will meet with prompt atten-
 tion.
 W. H. OLIVER.
 Jul 19 6m w

Public Notice.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA--
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON—Third
Judicial District.

WHEREAS a Libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States, in and for the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1861, by George Campbell and Charles F. Lott, merchants, trading under the firm name of Dickson, Campbell & Co., Libellants, against the British ship *True Briton*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and against all persons intervening for their interest therein, alleging in substance that about the month of May, 1860, George

Postscript: Shipped on board said ship or vessel, then lyg in the port of London, England, two hundred and fifty cases of bottled beer, consigned to Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co. in Vancouver's Island, they paying freight as per bill of lading that said ship or vessel arrived at the port of Vancouver's Island in the month of August, 1881, and delivered said cargo to said consignees in a damaged condition, which libellants allege was the result of

the voyage, and that said damage amounts to the sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, and praying process against said ship, her tackle, and that the Court may decree damages to the libellant as claimed, and that said ship, her tackle, &c., may be condemned to pay such damages, with costs, charges, and expenses.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion, under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said ship *Tus Briton*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, at the time and place therein expressed.

the Third Judicial District, Washington Territory
on the second day of January, A.D., 1882, at ten
o'clock, A. M. of said day, (provided the same shall
be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise, on the next day
of jurisdiction thereafter,) thou and there to litigate
and to present their claims, and to make their allegations
therein.

Dated the 22d day of November, 1881,
CHARLES E. WEED.

By W. W. ARMSTRONG, Deputy
DENNISON & GARFIELD, Printers for Libellants
Port Townsend, W. T.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE

EXTRACT of a LETTER
from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
To his Brother at



Only Good Sauce,
and applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF
DISH.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.
L. & P. having discovered that several of the F

ns; TATIONS of the "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE"
the labels of which closely resemble those of the
genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances w

their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & FRANKINS appear upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper and Bottle.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors,
J. & F. PHARMACEUTICALS, Worcester, England; Crook &

Keating's Cough Lozenges
SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY
for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

trons, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough they are failing. Being free from every harmful ingredient they may be taken by the most delicate female or youngest child; while the public speaker and professional singer will find them invaluable in silencing the hoarseness and irritation incident to every exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each

**CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS
STANDING.**
Cainecross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.
SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for a

If you consider the above testimonial of any

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant.
W. J. TRIGG
THOMAS KEATING, Esq.
Sold at Victoria, Vancouver Island, by
W. M. Searby, Pharmaceutical Chemist.
1212 13th av.

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia
HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as
THE BEST REMEDY FOR

And as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which the aperient qualities are much increased. During

Season. And, above all, in most climates, the use of this simple and elegant remedy has been highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by

DINNEFORD & CO.,
173 New Bond street, London.

THE BRITISH COLONIST, FREE
and Published by Amor DeCosmos, 'lo
ment street, near the Post Office, Victoria, V.I.
Tuesdays morning December 21, 1901.

Christmas Greeting.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The following lines from a lady, if worth insertion, are at your disposal.

Here is to you Christmas joys,
Ye gallant ones and true,
Ye merry boys, ye jolly boys,
The boys of Cariboo.
And here to wives' elation,
So they be laal and true,
And here to those awaiting
The boys from Cariboo.

Were I a woman young and smart,
And lovely as I'm true,
I know I'd keep a faithful heart
For one from Cariboo.
Here's to the nags you have got,
And those that yet remain,
They ne'er shall bless the lout or sot,
But to the brave man's gain.

The manly sons of manly toil,
The stalwart and the true,
Whether they plough the main or soil,
The boys of Cariboo.
And as to those who had no gains,
I would my song were gold,
And I would buy up all their gain
As quickly as 'twas told.

But, ah! for those, the sick and weak,
That in a darkened room
Have no kind way to fondly speak,
And kiss away their gloom,
I would I were a prophet now,
To whisper in each ear,
Calming each fever-heated brow,
"Look up, the boys are near."

"There is not one o'er such a shaft,
But kindly thinks of you,
Remembering how in hopes fair craft,
Ye cruised for Cariboo.
With helping hand and cheering voice,
They've come to succor you."
The kindly boys, the friendly boys,
The boys from Cariboo.

SANTA CLAUS.

Registration of Voters.

We have before called public attention to the fact that the law requires the Sheriff to open a list for the registration of all duly qualified voters on the first of January, and keep the list open for fourteen days. Last the country districts may not have full notice, owing to their distance from the town and for fear townsfolk may forget the notice till it is too late, we call attention to the fact again. In five days hence the list will be opened; and it becomes all who wish to inaugurate a better state of things in the country—the election of better men to the Assembly than now fill the Government benches—to pay particular attention to the registration of their votes. The importance of registration is more apparent when we state that our parliament is a triennial one, that is, elected every three years. The writ summoning the election of the present Assembly was issued in December, 1859, and the three years will of course end in December 1862—next year. Consequently if the legislature is not dissolved before next December, it will cease then by act of limitation; and a new election in either case will have to take place. As no registration can take place after the 14th January next ensuing, the character of the next Assembly will depend entirely upon the votes registered at that time. In an Assembly such as ours, where it is numerically small, one member is as important to the Government or Opposition as fifty in the House of Commons. It becomes then necessary that the electors should be fifty times more vigilant here than in the United Kingdom in recording their votes so that no man shall be returned who does not fully and fairly represent the country, nor who is not a thorough Reformer. It is the votes of the electors, intelligently and wisely cast for good men and true, that will purify our unwholesome political atmosphere, and render the Assembly really a useful and independent body as a whole, and not a weak submissive Council, strong only in strengthening an already too strong Executive; and active chiefly in doing wrong.

Had the efforts of the Reformers to examine into the finances and departments of the colony been hearkened to by the Government shortly after the opening of the first session of this Assembly, the disgrace of three or four defalcations, which only tend to injure us abroad and at home, would in all probability have never occurred. Instead of waiting till 1862, to have the public accounts audited, they could have been audited early in 1860. If peculation had occurred, it would have consequently been detected at the start; and before it became so deeply seated in the constitution of the government party, as to render it doubly necessary to place a different man at the head of affairs than the one who purchased the Springs as a speculation. The country has had a surfeit from this fruitful source. It is sick, heartily sick of an administration so led; and as every step only gets worse and worse, it is high time to get rid of the primary cause of scandal and scandal, and separation after sensation. Several constitutional modes could be adopted to effect this purpose. But the ordinary and usual one lying at the base of all the others,

is the right vested in the electors to reject those who have incontestably proven themselves unfit for representatives by conduct—to put it mildly—such as we never before knew to occur in any country. To secure the exercise of the right, every qualified elector should be careful to register his vote in conformity with the requirements of the Registration Act, and keep a strict watch set to prevent any such juggling as passing off bonus voters.

Another reason why the electors should be prepared for the day of registration is the probability that the Government will try to administer a soothing draught to the town by incorporating it before the House is dissolved. As the first election for the town will be based on the list of voters qualified to return members to the Legislature, it constitutes a double reason why the town electors should not allow an opportunity to slip which if embraced would give them a voice in public affairs, and change the order of things that has become almost intolerable. Of one thing, however, the electors may be perfectly satisfied, that is, that a new election will take place in 1862; another thing is, that to vote at that election the votes have to be registered within the next three weeks.

The Treasury Defalcation.

The arrest of Capt. G. T. Gordon, Treasurer of this Colony, on a charge of embezzlement, was effected at 11 o'clock on Monday night, at his residence, Twin Oak Farm, three miles from town, by Chief of Police Smith and officer Taylor. The officers, armed with a warrant, after leaving the barracks at six o'clock in the evening, proceeded on horseback to the Farm, (keeping a bright lookout as they passed along the Saanich road for the delinquent) and arrived at the place of destination about 10 o'clock. On inquiry being made at the house, they were told that Capt. Gordon had not yet returned from town, and the officers, without making known their errand, accordingly secreted themselves in the shrubbery, and after remaining there about one hour were rewarded for their patience by the approach of Capt. Gordon and his clerk, Mr. H. B. Campbell. Mr. Smith confronted the parties, who immediately led the way into the house, where they remained until about ten o'clock Monday morning, when, in company with the Chief of Police, they started for town, but stopped at a private house on the outskirts, where, it is asserted by parties who pretend to know, that the condition of affairs were briefly pointed out to the Treasurer, and he was given until four o'clock in the afternoon to make good all deficiencies, and in case he proved unable to do so, orders were given to the Police to consign him to prison. At 7 o'clock in the evening, there being no prospect of arriving at a settlement, the Chief of Police broke off the negotiations and escorted Capt. Gordon to a cell in the wooden portion of the jail—where he passed the night. The prisoner seems much broken-down, and appears to fully realize the position in which he stands.

Capt. Gordon was Honorary Treasurer of the Industrial Exhibition Committee, whose funds were yesterday reported to be £200 short. It will be remembered that an appropriation of £250 from the general revenue was made by Government for the benefit of the Rifle Corps, and that subsequent to Lieut. Colonel Foster's departure for England, Capt. Gordon stated that he had bought a draft on England for £200 and had sent it home after the Lieut. Col. to buy uniforms, &c. On making inquiry yesterday, a gentleman connected with the corps was informed at the bank that such a draft was purchased by the Treasurer, but was afterwards returned by him. The corps is debited with \$17 50 as the cost of the same. All this looks very black against Captain Gordon, and causes him to stand in a much more unfavorable light than if he had simply proved a defaulter to government.

The known amount of the defalcation to the Government—and by some it is claimed that it will cover everything—is £620 and a few shillings. How far Mr. Campbell is connected with the embezzlement, we are uninformed, but he was not taken into custody until 8 o'clock Tuesday evening—his remaining with Capt. Gordon and Mr. Smith at the former's residence the night before not being compulsory. He was locked up in a separate cell at the station-house. We are told on good authority that a warrant for Mr. Campbell's arrest was made out six days ago, but, for some reason, it was not served. His arrest last night was made by officer Blake in accordance with instructions received from the Attorney General.

The feeling in town Tuesday morning, wherever a Colonist containing an account of the defalcation was read, was one of unfeigned regret. Of all our public officers, none have been more uniformly kind and obliging to those having business at the offices than Capt. Gordon—a circumstance which rendered him very popular—but as a business man he was notoriously deficient,

even in the simplest details. Added to his gentlemanly bearing, sympathy for his large and interesting family will exert a powerful influence in his favor. Capt. Gordon's friends, both here and in England, are numerous and influential, and we are credibly informed that a gentleman of this city, on hearing of the deficit in accounts, appeared on Monday night at the Barracks with a bag of gold, ready to furnish bail in any amount, if his friend were but set at liberty. Of course, even had he then been in custody, no such offer could have been accepted. Since the withdrawal of Mr. Southgate, the only remaining handman of the Treasurer is Mr. A. R. Green, but to what amount we are unadvised. Captain Gordon purchased the Twin Oak Farm property from Mr. C. A. Bayley for \$10,000, several months since, and has paid only a small amount thereon. Considerable improvements in the buildings have been made by the Captain recently, and his family were removed thither about two months since. There are numerous creditors of the Treasurer about town, and we should not be surprised if his debts amount to several thousand dollars—not one cent of which, it is feared, will ever be realized by those to whom it is due.

Both prisoners remained in jail up to a late hour Tuesday night; and we understood that their reappearance would not be taken until after an examination in the Police Court has been had.

The Treasury Defalcation—Examination in the Police Court.

The examination into the charge of embezzlement preferred against Capt. George T. Gordon, late Treasurer of this Colony, commenced Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, in the Police Court, before the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Pemberton. The prisoner—who had been kept in close confinement in a cell since Tuesday evening—appeared careworn and somewhat nervous. Messrs. Ring, McCraith and Pearkes, appeared as his counsel, and Mr. Attorney General Cary for the prosecution. The court room was densely packed, and the spectators watched the proceedings with apparent unflinching interest from beginning to end. The first witness called was the Auditor.

AUDITOR'S EVIDENCE.
Robt. Ker, sworn—An Auditor of Public Accounts (information of witness, taken Dec. 23d, alleging that the Treasurer had appropriated to his own use, during the past three months, the sum of £140 or thereabouts, belonging to Her Majesty, was read and sworn to as correct. Paper handed witness.)

To the Attorney General—The paper I hold in my hand is a receipt, in the handwriting of G. T. Gordon, to Joseph Bros., for £24 17s. 10d., paid on the 5th day of November, an account of the One Per Cent. Assessment, and £53 1s. 11d. for Street Tax; in my official capacity I am acquainted with the Treasury books; (cash book produced,) the handwriting in the cash book shown to me is the Treasurer's; it is not the original cash book; the last week's entries are in Mr. Gordon's handwriting, and the entries are kept in duplicate; on the 5th of November the entries are in Mr. Campbell's; from the 11th November up to conclusion of the entries I find no entries corresponding with the receipt.

At the request of Mr. Ring, the remaining witnesses were ordered by the Court to leave the room.

Witness, continuing—The last entry in the book is one of payment to the Surveyor General of £500 on the 22d of December; it is entered as paid on an advance warrant (Paper handed witness.) This is a receipt to B.W. Pearce for £25 1s. 10d., paid into the Treasury on account of the Street Tax; it is signed by G. T. Gordon as Treasurer, but does not appear on the books. [Another paper produced.] This is a receipt, signed by G. T. Gordon as Treasurer, for £17 17s. 6d., to him paid by Mr. Magistrate Pemberton; there are no entries on the books for any of these amounts. I have carefully examined the books; have free access to the books and possess full information as to the manner in which they are kept; in the cash book appears, "Dec. 22d. No. 47, Surveyor General, advance warrant, £500;" 47 is the number of advance warrants issued by the Governor to the Surveyor General; they are numbered consecutively, and this is the authority on which the money is paid; it is an authority issued under the hand of the Governor to the heads of departments to allow them to draw the sum of money it bears on its face during the current month; on these books there is evidence of an advance warrant paid by the Treasurer on the 29th of February of the present year, for £100; there are no other entries payable to the advance warrants of the Treasurer, but there is one on February 5th, to pay to the Acting Colonial Commissary £250; the Treasurer was Acting Colonial Commissary, and was therefore responsible for the amount paid on that advance warrant; there are no books at the Treasury except the cash book on which payments will appear. The receipt for money received from Joseph Bros. ought to appear on a small book; there are one or two exceptions—in the case of the Governor or the Hudson Bay Company, who paid very large sums of money—that the entries were not made in the small book. If they did not appear in the small book, they should be seen in the cash book, or else they would not be accounted for. The last balance that seems to be struck bears date 30th November, and reads, "Counted cash and found same correct, amount carried forward, £4,143;" but the figure 4 in the tens seems to have been altered from a 6; the entry is

signed, "G. T. Gordon, Treasurer; H. B. Campbell, Secretary;" if the entry of £140 received from Joseph Bros. was made, the books could not have been correct; Mr. Gordon did not account for any such sum as coming into his hands; the alteration of 6 to 4 was incorrect, the balance should have read, £4,163, as originally; I spoke to the Treasurer about it, and he did not dispute it, and it was altered. If the account was properly kept, the cash on hand would have been £24 over.

Cross-examination for the defence, by Mr. Ring.—There is no fixed rule at the Treasury as to the number of books to be used; it was the Treasurer's duty to enter in this small book; it is the only book in which One Per Cent. Tax Act entries should be made. There are Trades' License and Harbor Dues' books; I have the right to dictate to the Treasurer what books he shall keep according to established rules; I have written instructions how to proceed; there are such things as continuous warrants—in name but not in fact.

To Mr. McCraith—The two drafts paid by Joseph Bros. were not entered in the cash book during November. [Cash account for Dec. handed witness, who read an entry made on the 14th Dec. to the effect that on that date £21 17s. 10d. was received on account of the One Per Cent. Assessment Roll, and £53 1s. 11d., on account of Victoria Street Tax.]—The only difference in this entry from the receipt given Joseph Bros. on the 5th of November is that the first amount is £23 less than the amount for which the receipt was furnished; the entry struck me as being similar to the one of which I complained, but the date was over a month later and no names appeared; the date of the receipt was the 5th of Nov.; it is not an infrequent occurrence in keeping accounts that a figure 1 is mistaken for a 4.

Mr. McCraith—In short, the amount of Capt. Gordon's offence, so far as these two sums are concerned, is in entering them on the 14th of Dec., and in setting down a figure 1 instead of a 4?

Witness—If they had been entered as coming from Joseph Brothers, I should have had no complaint to make; if there were no other discoveries, I should have given to Capt. Gordon and asked him for an explanation; this is not the most important discovery by any means; I have made some 149 discoveries during the past two months; in two instances, the Treasurer has entered more than he received, and in some cases names are down as having paid money into the Treasury twice; this was where there was nothing pending; I saw my information on the 23rd of December, Mr. Gordon debited himself twice with one payment made by the Attorney General; I do not know who kept the keys of the Treasury; I do not know of any person having access to it during Gordon's absence; The Treasurer's clerk and myself had access to the books; there is an entry of Backus having paid twice.

Mr. McCraith—I suppose any of the gentlemen at the head of departments here, not being conversant with business, make occasional errors in their accounts?

Witness—That is a last.
To the Attorney General—The amount of £140 decreed for on the 5th of November; in the balance stated by Mr. Gordon on the 30th of November, he omits from the book the £140 and balances cash; the amount set down on the 14th of December does not tally with the amount paid by Joseph Bros., when he balanced cash on the 30th of November the £140 could not have been entered into consideration.

To the Court—in the small book there is no entry corresponding with the £140.

To Mr. McCraith—I do not know that the amount mentioned in the receipt as having been paid by Pearce, was never paid to Gordon; there was a conversation about it in my office between the Treasurer, the Surveyor General and myself; I pointed out to the Treasurer that the amount was not entered on the cash book, and he at once said Pearce had never paid him the amount; I do not remember that he stated the reason why it was not paid, but he said, "I'll father that." This conversation took place before the last discoveries were made, I have had conversations with the Treasurer about Gordon's assessment account, and think I did not say they were in a good state, I said there were mistakes, and I thought the amount the Treasurer had debited himself with would about balance what was wrong.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

J. Dargard Pemberton, sworn—Am Surveyor General of the Colony; remember the 23d of Dec. last; a thousand dollars were paid me on that day by the Treasurer on an advance warrant of £500; after the payment of the £1000, he came to me at the Colonial Hotel and had a conversation; but it was a private one, and I do not think the Court will call on me to state it.

Attorney General—The Court will compel you to answer.

Mr. Ring—Tut, tut! If my friend were connected with the Treasury, I should know. [Great laughter.] Attorney General—Was it connected with the £500 advance warrant?

Witness—It was connected with the £500 advance warrant. I was asked to say that I had received it all, when I had only received £203 10s. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when we had the conversation. As well as I could, I wished to gain time to collect money in town to make his statement correct.

Cross-examination for the defence solicited by the Attorney General.
To the Attorney General—It was between 11 and 12 o'clock when I received the £203 10s. If I had paid any money into the Treasury from that sum, I should have had no connection with the application made to me by Gordon; I was to say as I understood him, that I had received the balance of £500 long enough to give him time to collect the money and pay it into the Treasury. He asked me rather to assume that it had been paid; he was confused. I declined to say he was confused; it was impossible; if it would have been convenient to lending him £500.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S EVIDENCE.

Wm. A. G. Young, sworn—Am Colonial Secretary; I was in the Treasury on the 23d December, when the Governor and the Treasurer. An exam-

ination of the accounts and a counting of cash on hand took place; I had the cash book there, and saw that the last entry therein is £500 paid to the Surveyor General. The account was made up, inclusive of the £500, in Gordon's presence, by Mr. Kar. The balance on the books was £4,031, 7s. 7d., which corresponded with the cash on hand with the exception of £1 2s. 6d., which was subsequently made up by the Treasurer in three-penny pieces; the state of the cash corresponded with the books, but it was not satisfactory; and at that time the £500 was taken into consideration as having been paid to the Surveyor General; it was £203 10s. were paid to the Surveyor General, of course there was a deficit of 287s.; this was about 1 o'clock. Gordon was called on to produce the balance remaining in his hands from an advance warrant issued to him as Acting Colonial Commissary; he admitted that the balance of this advance warrant was in his hands; the balance amounted to nearly £500, and was not to be found in the Treasury; he was ordered by the Governor to produce the amount, and he said it was in his house. The Governor told him to produce it to his house and get it, and he started ostensibly with that object in view; I waited two hours and he did not return; I have never seen the balance; it was nearly two o'clock when he left the Treasury; I admitted to me that he had the whole sum in cash at home.

Counsel for the defence declined putting any questions to this witness, and the Attorney General announced that the case for the prosecution had closed.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ring, the Magistrate said there was sufficient evidence to send the prisoner for trial to the Assizes, and counsel for the defence declined making any remarks.

Mr. Ring asked that his client be admitted to bail. The Attorney General opposed the application, and the Magistrate declined not to take bail for the prisoner's appearance; but subsequently, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Ring, agreed to take the matter into consideration until to-day.

CARPENTER'S CASE.

The case of H. B. Campbell, arrested on suspicion of being concerned with the Treasurer in the embezzlement of the public funds, was postponed for one week, and in the meantime bail in his case was fixed at £1,000.

THE FEMALE BLOONIN ON FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

The lady who crossed the River Thames on a single rope 2,000 feet long, in August last, and who was then placed in a somewhat perilous position from a defect in the arrangement of the ropes, performed at Bellevue Gardens, Manchester, on Saturday evening, and met with an accident which might have been fatal. A rope was stretched across the lake which would not break, and reached from the clock-tower to a pole erected on the opposite side. It was 400 feet long and 50 feet high. The performance was announced to take place at 8 o'clock, and shortly after that time the Female Bloonin was on the tower, prepared to take her hazardous trip. From the circumstance of the rope having become slackened, considerable delay took place, and it was not until nearly 9 o'clock that she commenced. The wind blew very strong, directly across the rope, adding to the perilousness of the feat. The lady was dressed in the costume supposed to impersonate the heroic Joan of Arc; but before starting she took off her helmet and the wind, in consequence of the wind being so high. With admirable composure and apparent ease she walked over the rope without the slightest fault or mishap. On arriving at the other end, a serious misfortune occurred, which must have added to the gratification of those who came to be "agonized." The sparks from the fireworks caught her dress, and burned her on the head and neck; but with admirable presence of mind, she, unaided, soon put out the flames, and commenced her return journey. While on the rope, and near the middle, she balanced herself on one leg and went through other manoeuvres, which excited the admiration and applause of the crowd assembled to witness the performance. It had been arranged that she should go over the rope a second time, amid a blaze of fireworks; but in consequence of the lateness of the evening, and the inconvenience she had sustained from the fire, this was abandoned. She was to appear, however, again, on Wednesday. There were about 6000 persons present in the gardens.

AN AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND.—"I say, William," said the wife of a score, "I'm breathing my last wishes, 'you'll see the old son' don't let her young one?"

"Ay, ay, wife, set thee good."

"And I say, William, you'll see Lizzie goes to school regular?"

"Ay, ay, wife, set thee good."

"And I say, William, you'll see that Tommy's breeches mended against he goes to school again?"

"Ay, ay, wife."

"And I say, William, you'll see that I am laid proper in the yard?"

William now grew impatient. "Now never these mind them things, wife; I'll see to them all; just go on with your dying."

Gen. McClellan's War Policy.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that at a recent dinner given by Gen. McClellan, he said to have remarked to a guest, that there was no power on earth, neither that of the press nor politicians, that should cause him to swerve a hair's breadth from the policy which he had adopted in relation to the present war. Availing himself of all military wisdom that is in the possession of the officers around him, together with his own mature experience, it was, to the best of his own ability, adopted a plan of warfare to which he intended to adhere most rigidly. Knowing, as he does, that the fate of the nation is in his hands, and that a single blunder might forever estrange him from the support and confidence of the people, he has resolved to propose and dispose of all military power now at his command, and to venture a blow only at the time which in his own mind he is convinced that the exigencies of the occasion demand that it should be struck.

THE "BARBARISM" OF WAR.—Thurlow Weed says of Fremont's devastating march in Missouri, from Tipton to Warsaw:

One Union man, who had kept five sons from joining the Secession forces, had his plate literally gutted, the men of Abots' and Sigel's Division rifling, on his farm alone, 40 sheep, 3 cows, 2 steers, and stealing 8 horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies lassoing mules, and shooting oxen, sheep and hogs, and then chucked them into their already overloaded wagons. There is scarcely a feather left, except left within five miles on other side of their march; not a whole looking-glass, or an unframed bureau, or blanket that has not been seized.

